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Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 820 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

374 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to the answer given to the supplementary questions to my question No. 358, answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) who it is that determines the restrictions based on the possibility of forests to be imposed in regard to grazing;

(b) whether such restrictions have been defined with regard to ranges in the three Kurnool forest districts; and

(c) if they have been defined, whether Government will lay on the Council table a schedule setting forth the name of every range and the restrictions prescribed therefor?

A.—(a) A working plan prescribes the grazing possibility of the forest. Working plans are sanctioned either by the Chief Conservator of Forests or by Government.

(b) Out of the sixteen forest ranges in the three Kurnool Forest divisions, the grazing possibility has been defined in the case of two ranges, viz., Dhone Range and Kurnool Range.

(c) According to the Working plan sanctioned in 1913, the possibility of Dhone Range is fixed at eight acres per cone unit and that of Kurnool Range at five acres per cone unit.

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 821 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

128 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the taluk of Nandikotkur in the Kurnool district raids were made by Forest officers on private houses recently for the purpose of seizing forest produce;

(b) whether longstanding private old timber was seized in a number of places;

(c) whether people in possession thereof were forced to compound;

(d) what amount of compounding fees were levied from the ryots of the Nandikotkur taluk for such possession of timber between the months of January 1927 and July 1927; and

(e) how many such cases were taken to court?

A.—(a) Yes. Search was made in a number of private houses of Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district. The search revealed a quantity of forest produce buried in the ground or hidden under heaps of cotton, grain and chillies. The forest produce thus discovered was found to be stolen produce.

(b) No private timber was seized.

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(c) No one was forced to compound. The individuals concerned admitted that it was stolen produce and they agreed to compound.
(d) Rs. 1,839.
(e) No cases were taken to court. In three cases the offence reports were sent to the Magistrate, but eventually the parties decided to pay the compounding fees

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Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 822 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 409 supra.]

*32 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the route from Muddavaram village in the Dhone taluk of the Kurnool district to Kolumulapalle and Sitarampuram is through the reserved forest;

(b) whether representations have been made to the Forest department, that in summer the cattle of Muddavaram must go to Kolumulapalle and Sitarampuram for water and that therefore the Forest department should disafforest sufficient extent to permit cattle to pass; and

(c) what action has been taken upon such representations?

A.—(a) The route from Muddavaram to Kolumulapalle passes through reserved forest. But it is a road of 30 feet width and is bordered by stone walls kept in good repair so that cattle may not leave the road and trespass into the forest.

The admitted route from Muddavaram to Sitarampuram does not pass through reserved forest but it is true that licensed cattle are permitted to take a short cut which does so pass. This is purely a concession and not a right.

(b) & (c) The Government understand that a representation was made to the District Forest Officer for disforestation but that no action was taken as enquiry elicited that there was ample room for cattle to pass, and that the proposals for disforestation emanated from certain individuals who wished to use the land so disforested for pasturing goats.

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 823 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 409 supra.]

166 Q.—Mr G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to the answer to my question No. 358 answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

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(b) (ii) whether such half a mile distances have been marked;